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AMERICAN HISTORY

January 1, 1900 — December 31, 1901



BY

H. W. CALDWELL

Professor of American History, University of Nebraska



Published by the

State of Nebraska

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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OUTLINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

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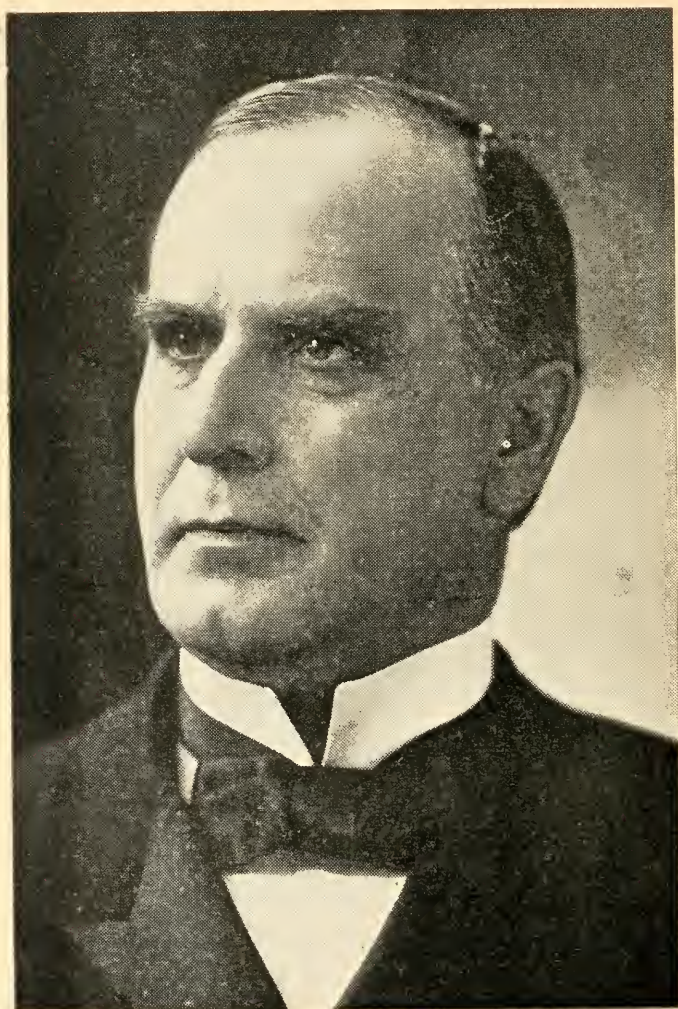
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DATES AND EVENTS.

- December 6, 1899—Gold standard bill introduced.
December 18, 1899—Gold standard bill passes House, 190-150.
January 2, 1900—Goebel contest in Kentucky begun. Secretary Hay secures "Open Door" policy in China.
January 4, 1900—Senate begins discussion of gold standard bill.
January 6, 1900.—Testimony begun on case of Senator Clark, Montana.
January 9, 1900—Senator Beveridge's (Ind.) speech for retention of Philippines.
January 10, 1900—Secretary Gage on sale of New York Custom House.
January 11, 1900—Senator Pettigrew attacks President's Philippine policy.
January 16, 1900—Senate ratifies treaty for division of Samoa.
January 18, 1900—Morgan reports favorably to Nicaragua canal.
January 20, 1900—Report against Polygamist Roberts.
January 23, 1900—Report against right of Quay to seat in Senate.
January 24, 1900—Senator Pettigrew attacks treaty with Sultan of Sulu.
January 30, 1900—General Wood announces his Cuban cabinet.
January 30, 1900—Governor Goebel (of Kentucky) shot.
February 3, 1900—Hague Conference treaty ratified.
February 5, 1900—Hay-Pauncefote treaty signed.
February 16, 1900—House debate begins on bill for government of Hawaii.
February 19, 1900—Senate debate begins on bill for government of Hawaii.
February 19, 1900—Army bill introduced.
February 23, 1900—Anti-Imperial Conference (Phil.) condemns Philippine policy.
February 28, 1900—Porto Rican tariff bill passes House, 171-162.
March 1, 1900—Hawaiian bill passes Senate.
March 9, 1900—Eugene Debs nominated for President by Social Democrats.
March 14, 1900—Gold standard bill signed.
March 20, 1900—Debate on Loud postal bill begun.
March 24, 1900.—New Carnegie company organized. Capital \$161,000,000.
March 26, 1900—Davis (Rep. Minn.) advocates free trade with Porto Rico.
March 27, 1900.—Foraker (Rep. Ohio) advocates 15 per cent duty with Porto Rico.
March 29, 1900—Vote to impose the 15 per cent duty—Senate 33-16.
April 2, 1900.—Porto Rican tariff and government bill passes the Senate 40-31.
April 10, 1900—Hawaiian bill in conference.
April 10, 1900—Senator Clark's seat in Senate declared vacant.
April 12, 1900—Porto Rican bill signed.
April 12, 1900—Senate refuses to consider Nicaragua bill, 33-15.
April 13, 1900—House votes to submit amendment, people elect senators, 240-15.

- April 17, 1900—Senator Hoar (Rep. Mass.) criticises Philippine policy.
- April 24, 1900—Quay refused seat in Senate, 33-32.
- May 2, 1900—Nicaragua canal bill passes House, 225-35.
- May 10, 1900—Populists nominate Bryan and Towne.
- May 21, 1900—Senate refuses to consider Nicaragua canal bill, 28-21.
- May 21, 1900—Neely-Rathbone postal scandal—Cuba.
- May 21, 1900—United States Supreme Court no jurisdiction in Kentucky election case.
- June 5, 1900—Anti-trust bill before judiciary committee.
- June 17, 1900—Bombardment of Taku, China.
- June 18, 1900—United States troops ordered to China.
- June 19, 1900—Attack by Boxers on foreign legations, Peking.
- June 23, 1900—Methodist church abolishes time limit on pastors.
- June 23, 1900—Presbyterian church refers revision of creed to committee.
- June 30, 1900—Surplus treasury revenue for year, \$80,000,000.
- July 6, 1900—Bryan and Stevenson nominated by Democrats.
- July 10, 1900—Allies in China, 21,304 soldiers.
- July 14, 1900—Allies capture Tientsin, China.
- August 8, 1900—Bryan notified of nomination—Indianapolis.
- August 16, 1900—Liberty Congress declares for Bryan.
- August 28, 1900—Allies enter forbidden part of city of Peking.
- September 4, 1900—Peace commission appointed by China.
- September 15, 1900—Election for Cuban Constitutional Convention, Nationalists win.
- September 17, 1900—Coal miners strike.
- October 7, 1900—Coal miners' strike settled; advance of 10 per cent in wages.
- October 12, 1900—Judge Gray appointed on International Arbitration Board.
- November 2, 1900—Roosevelt delivered 673 speeches, traveled 21,209 miles during campaign.
- November 5, 1900—Cuban Constitutional convention organizes.
- November 6, 1900—Election—McKinley 292 votes, Bryan 155.
- November 7, 1900—Treaty for two additional islands, Philippines, \$100,000.
- November 15, 1900—Censorship on messages from Manila ends.
- December 3, 1900—Congress meets.
- December 3, 1900—Army reorganization bill introduced.
- December 4, 1900—Isthmian canal commission reports for Nicaragua.
- December 4, 1900—Ship subsidy bill taken up in Senate.
- December 5, 1900—Hay-Pauncefote treaty considered in Senate.
- December 6, 1900—Army reorganization bill passes House; vote on the "canteen clause," 159-51.
- December 11, 1900—Debate begins on reduction of war tax.
- December 13, 1900—Davis amendment to Hay-Pauncefote treaty, 65-17.
- December 17, 1900—Argument on Porto Rican and Philippine tariffs begun before the Supreme Court.
- December 18, 1900—Investigation of hazing at West Point begun by Congress.
- December 20, 1900—Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as amended, ratified 55-18.
- December 22, 1900—"Ident'cal" note signed by powers. China.
- January 7, 1901—Reapportionment bill before congress.
- January 8, 1901—Senate debates army "canteen."



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

January 8, 1901—Reapportionment bill passes: pro ides for 386 members in house.

January 18, 1901—Army reorganization bill passes senate, 43-28.

January 18, 1901—Amended "canteen" clause stricken out; goes to conference committee.

January 22, 1901—Resolutions on death of Queen Victoria.

January 23, 1901—Ship subsidy bill debate.

January 25, 1901—Taft commission reports on Philippines.

January 28, 1901—Towne speaks in Senate for Filipino self-government.

January 31, 1901—Army bill goes to President: "canteen" forbidden.

February 2, 1901—Army bill signed.

February 5, 1901—Mrs. Carrie Nation wrecks saloon.

February 12, 1901—Michigan supreme court decides public franchises taxable.

February 16, 1901—Russian retaliatory tariff against the United States.

February 25, 1901—Platt provisions in regard to Cuban relations to United States adopted, 43-20.

February 27, 1901.—Spooner amendment regarding Philippines adopted, 45-27.

March 1, 1901—Spooner amendment regarding Philippines adopted in House, 159-134.

March 4, 1901—River and harbor bill failed in Senate. Senator Carter talked it to death.

March 11, 1901—Great Britain refuses to accept modified Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

March 13, 1901—Carnegie offers New York City \$5,200,000 for libraries.

March 23, 1901—Aguinaldo captured by Funston.

April 12, 1901—Cuban Constitutional Convention refuses to accept Platt resolutions, 18-10.

April 12, 1901—United States proposes to nations to reduce the Chinese indemnity by one-half.

April 27, 1901—Cuban committee's final interview with President McKinley.

May 3, 1901.—Jacksonville fire—148 blocks burned; \$10,000,000 loss.

May 7, 1901—Strike on Albany street railroad.

May 9, 1901—Great excitement in Wall Street over Northern Pacific railroad.

May 20, 1901—Pan-American exposition opens.

May 20, 1901—Machinists strike.

May 22, 1901—Alabama constitutional convention meets.

May 23, 1901—Virginia constitutional convention elected.

May 25, 1901—South Carolina senators resign. Later withdraw resignations.

May 27, 1901—United States Supreme Court decides on Insular cases.

June 7, 1901—Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, signs rapid transit bills.

June 7, 1901—Carnegie offers \$10,000,000 to Scotch Universities.

June 11, 1901—President McKinley announces no third term.

June 12, 1901—Cuban Constitutional Convention accepts Platt conditions, 16-11, four absent.

June 21, 1901—Civil government ordered in Philippines.

June 21, 1901—William H. Taft appointed first governor.

June 22, 1901—Chaffee appointed military governor.

- July 4, 1901—Taft inaugurated civil governor in Philippines.
 July 24, 1901—Schley court of inquiry granted.
 July 25, 1901—Free trade between United States and Porto Rico.
 July 26, 1901—China to pay indemnity of 450,000,000 taels.
 August 20, 1901—Alabama Constitution finished.
 August 20, 1901—China receives final terms of powers.
 September 2, 1901—Vice-President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech at Minneapolis.
 September 5, 1901—President McKinley's address at Buffalo.
 September 6, 1901—President McKinley assassinated.
 September 12, 1901—Schley court sits.
 September 14, 1901—President McKinley dies.
 September 15-19, 1901—President McKinley's funeral services.
 September 20, 1901—President Roosevelt's first cabinet meeting.
 September 24, 1901—Czolgosz trial—sentenced 26; prison 27.
 October 2, 1901—San Francisco strike settled.
 October 22, 1901.—Pan-American Conference meets at City of Mexico.
 October 24, 1901—Illinois Supreme Court decides franchises subject to taxation.
 November 7, 1901—Alabama constitution ratified by 25,000 maj.
 November 7, 1901—Closing argument in Schley case.
 November 13, 1901—Northern Securities Company formed; capital \$400,000,000.
 November 18, 1901—New Isthmian canal treaty signed.
 November 19, 1901—National reciprocity convention meets at Washington.
 November 22, 1901—Convention at San Francisco for Chinese exclusion.
 November 30, 1901—Report of Isthmian canal commission goes to president.
 December 2, 1901—Supreme Court gives decision on status of Philippines.
 December 2, 1901—South Carolina and West Indian exposition at Charleston opens gates.
 December 2, 1901—Fifty-seventh congress holds first session.
 December 3, 1901—President Roosevelt's first message.
 December 4, 1901—Hay-Pauncefote treaty sent to Senate.
 December 9, 1901—Ship subsidy bill reintroduced.
 December 10, 1901—Carnegie offers \$10,000,000 for national university.
 December 13, 1901—Schley Court of Inquiry reports.
 December 14, 1901—Wireless telegraphy—Marconi.
 December 16, 1901—Hay-Pauncefote treaty ratified; vote, 72-6.
 December 17, 1901—Postmaster General Smith resigns; H. C. Payne his successor.
 December 18, 1901—House passes Philippine tariff bill, 163-128.
 December 19, 1901—Both houses adjourn for the holidays.
 December 31, 1901—Cuban election.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

PRELIMINARY.—January 1, 1900, found the Republican party in control of every department of government, and just beginning to shape its policy on the new questions which were rising into public attention. A period of great general prosperity was destroying the memory of the hard times of 1893-1897, and the issues which those times had made prominent were rapidly disappearing. With the advent of better times, following so closely upon the change in parties, there began to appear among the people a disposition more favorable toward the party in power in its treatment of the new problems arising from changed domestic and foreign conditions. With this general summary before us, we may now turn to consider briefly the more important questions of human interest that have come before the American people during the two years of our study.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.—One of the first measures to come prominently before the people was that intended for the encouragement of our merchant marine. American ships, which had in 1800 carried 91 per cent, and as late as 1860 at least 66 per cent of American foreign commerce, in 1898, carried less than 10 per cent of that trade. Several remedies had been already proposed, but in 1900 attention became centered on a bill championed especially by Senators Frye of Maine and Hanna of Ohio, providing for a bounty to American ship owners. As introduced it proposed that \$9,000,000 each year for 20 years should be paid to the builders and owners of American ships, the amount to be paid depending on the speed of the vessel, its carrying capacity, etc. The chief arguments for the bill are: that it is disgraceful for a great nation to have so few vessels to float its flag on the high seas; that it is wasteful, as we pay \$150,000,000 or more annually to foreign countries for carrying our imports and exports; and that, owing to lesser cost in building vessels and lower wages for seamen in other countries, we cannot compete; hence the government must aid our merchantmen. The opponents of the measure reply that to tax the whole people to aid a few great firms, or at best a single industry—ship building—is unjust. Further they urge that our ship-building supremacy ended only when iron and steel vessels replaced wooden ones, and now that we can make steel at less cost than other nations can, we may hope soon to regain our lost position without resorting to subsidy—a claim they believe justified by the fact that our shipyards now have more work than they can do, some of it coming even from Europe itself. The measure was not pressed in 1900 for fear of its effect on the national election, as many western republicans, especially of the rank and file of the party, were either lukewarm for, or even adverse to, its passage. After the election it was set aside because other measures were more pressing and its terms were not entirely satisfactory to all elements of the party. Senator Frye has just introduced, December, 1901, a new bill which it is claimed obviates the objection urged by western republicans against the former one, but as it has not yet been discussed, no predictions can be made in regard to its fate.

THE ELECTION OF 1900.—A single question—the free coinage of silver—had dominated in the election of 1896. But since then new problems, arising largely from the Spanish-American and Filipino

wars, had thrust themselves upon the attention of the people. That Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan would again be the opposing candidates was early recognized, but whether the new or the old issues would be made prominent in the party platforms was less certain. The Republicans preferred to conduct the political contest on the old issues. The Democrats tended to choose the new ones. The Republican party was more harmonious than for many years; although there was, in its membership, a strong anti-imperialistic sentiment which circumstances might develop into dangerous proportions. Yet when on June 19th, the convention met at Philadelphia there was no opposition to Mr. McKinley, and no contest over the platform—a document which recounted the accomplishments of the party rather than formulated a program for positive action. For a moment the vice-presidency threatened this unity of action, as the leading men—Secretary Root, Senator Allison and Governor Roosevelt—had all emphatically refused the use of their names. Two elements, however, entered to force Governor Roosevelt to reconsider: the first, the strong demand from the west for his nomination; the other, the pressure of the Pennsylvania and New York “political machines.” The charge was made at the time that those who controlled the “machines” wished to force him into the vice-presidency in order to get rid of him in New York politics. To accomplish this end they raised the cry that he would be a weak candidate for governor but a strong one for vice-president. His nomination was made unanimous enthusiastically.

The Populists held their convention May 9, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and nominated Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towner. The Populist party, essentially a radical party, leaning decidedly toward socialistic principles, emphasized in its platform the idea of increased functions of government, greater governmental control over the money of the country; and public ownership of railroads as the best means to control corporations and trusts. It also approved bi-metallism, opposed so-called imperialism and militarism, stood for direct election of senators by the people, and for labor as against capital.

The Democratic convention met at Kansas City, July 4. The party had been divided in sentiment over the money question since 1896, and possessed a conservative as well as a more radical wing or element. An effort made early in the spring to stampede the party to Commodore Dewey having failed, Mr. Bryan's nomination became a foregone conclusion. Two serious questions, however, remained; one relating to the platform, the other to the vice-presidency. One element of the party wished to ignore the money question, except in a rather meaningless generalization, thus placing the entire emphasis on trusts and imperialism. But the bi-metallists, under the leadership of Mr. Bryan, demanded the re-affirmation of the “free silver” plank of the platform of 1896. The conservative section of the party apparently yielded on this question, but would not consent to the nomination of Mr. Towner; so Mr. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was made the party's candidate. Later Mr. Towner withdrew from the Populist ticket, and that party endorsed Mr. Stevenson.

The campaign was marked by a better moral tone, but less enthusiasm, than was manifested in 1896. The most prominent issues were the Philippine and Insular policy of the administration, the military and trust questions, and, to a less degree, the money issue. The outcome of the campaign was easily foreseen some weeks before the election, as it became evident that the conservative democrats who would vote for Mr. McKinley were much more numerous than the Anti-Imperial republicans who would come to Mr. Bryan's support. This fact, when coupled with some dissatisfaction on the part of the

populists—due to the rejection of Mr. Towne—and with the cry “let well enough alone,” secured a great majority for Mr. McKinley. In a total vote of about 14,000,000, he received 7,217,000 votes and Mr. Bryan 6,357,000; while 207,000 votes were cast for the Prohibition ticket, 33,000 for the Social Labor, 50,000 for the Straight Populists, and 94,000 for the Social Democrats. The electoral vote for Mr. McKinley was 292, and for Mr. Bryan, 155.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.—The fifteenth amendment conferred on the negroes the right to vote. For a few years after its passage (1870) the privilege was exercised but under the leadership of corrupt men it was abused. Then the whites of the south justified themselves, on the ground of self-preservation, in driving the negroes from the polls. Later fraud was substituted for force. During the last few years the same result has been secured by the adoption of new constitutions which limit the right to vote to those who can read or who have a stated amount of property. In some states, however, there exists both the so-called “grandfather” clause, and a provision which allows the judges of election to determine who can understand the constitution when read to them. In this way many ignorant whites continue to possess the suffrage, while the negroes are denied it. Mississippi and South Carolina limited the suffrage some years ago, but during the last two years conventions have been held in N. Carolina, Alabama and Virginia, with the avowed intention of making constitutions that would disfranchise the larger, the ignorant, portion of the negroes. In Maryland, a ballot law was passed (1901) with the same general motive. The people of the north have seemed remarkably indifferent about the matter. In part no doubt because they have come to believe that the people of each state must settle this question for themselves without interference from those who have less knowledge and are less directly concerned. It has also been suggested that since several million people in the Philippines are, by the consent, if not by the actual will, of the northern people, deprived of a voice in their own government, the North cannot consistently take notice of a similar condition in the South. The census returns (1900) show that the negroes increased, during the last ten years, 18 per cent, the whites 21 per cent, indicating that the negroes are becoming a gradually decreasing factor in our political and social life. Yet the problem remains a dangerous one. Booker T. Washington, Mr. DuBois, and other negro leaders, are advising their people to become industrially necessary, and economically self-supporting, leaving the political problem to solve itself gradually as the intelligence of the Blacks increases. In the meantime these leaders and other friends of the negro insist that education, especially industrial education, is the final need of the colored people.

TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.—From 1893 until very recently the tariff question has played a very small part in our political history. Now, however, largely under the influence of the trust problem, it begins to come to the surface again. Opponents of protection urge that it aids combination and makes it possible to raise prices, or at least to keep them from falling, thus injuring the consumer. Some have also pointed out that as American manufacturers can and do undersell their European competitors, protection, being unnecessary, ought to cease. The surprising part of the movement, however, is a growing sentiment in the South in favor of the tariff, while the desire for protection is decreasing in the North. Both President McKinley in his last speech at Buffalo and President Roosevelt in his labor day address at Minneapolis urged a more liberal policy and

committed themselves to the support of reciprocity—an indirect method of attacking protection. Several reciprocity treaties are now pending in the Senate. Their fate will probably indicate that of protection as well.

CENSUS AND REAPPORTIONMENT.—The constitution requires that a census shall be taken every ten years, in order that representatives may be apportioned among the states in proportion to their population. Since 1850, in addition to numbering the people, statistics pertaining to agriculture, manufactures, wealth and social life have been gathered. The census returns of 1900 show 76,295,220 people in the United States (excluding our island possessions), of whom 33 per cent live in cities of over 8,000 population. Previous to 1860 population doubled in about 25 years; at the present rate of increase nearly 50 years will pass before the population will be twice what it is now. The three most populous states are New York, with 7,268,009 people; Pennsylvania, with 6,301,365; and Illinois, with 4,821,550. The three largest cities are in these states: New York, with 3,437,202 inhabitants; Philadelphia, with 1,293,697; and Chicago, with 1,698,575. There are in all 160 cities in the United States whose population numbers over 25,000 each.

In reapportioning the members of the House among the states two principal questions arose: (1) Shall the States that have disfranchised part of their voters (see Negro Problem) have their representation reduced proportionately; and (2) Shall the number of members of the House be changed? The decision was to increase the number of members in the House from 357 to 386. By this increase no state lost a member, while New York, Illinois and Texas gained three each; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Minnesota, two each; and Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, one each. The difficulties in finding an adequate answer to the first question were so great that no action was taken. However, within the last month (December, 1901,) several bills have been introduced in congress whose object is to reduce the representation of those states that have adopted educational or property qualifications for suffrage.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

MONEY PROBLEMS.—Having noticed a few of the most important phases of the political, let us now turn for a brief study of the industrial, history of our period. As money is the basis of all modern industry, and much discussed, we will begin with it. A bill to establish the gold standard, introduced December 6, 1899, after discussion and amendment, became a law March 14, 1900. It provided that the public debt be paid in gold; that \$150,000,000 in gold be kept in the treasury to preserve gold payments; that the public debt be refunded into 50 year two per cent bonds, these bonds to be used by the national banks as a basis upon which to issue bank paper money.

We should also notice the rapid increase in the volume of money in the United States. April 1, 1900, the treasurer estimated that

there were in the United States 2,021,246,506 dollars, or \$26.12 for each person; November 1, 1901, this amount had increased to 2,246,500,542 dollars, or \$28.72 per capita.

The following table shows how rapidly the gold production of the world is increasing:

1896—\$202,251,000.	1897—\$238,812,000.
1898—\$287,428,000.	1899—\$315,000,000.
1900—\$307,000,000. (without South Africa.)	

These facts are not unlikely to produce great political and social changes in the not distant future.

Other very important monetary topics will soon confront the American people. The question of retiring the "greenbacks" (national paper money) and issuing bank money in its stead finds advocates. Others favor demonetizing silver, making gold the sole legal tender. Secretary Gage has just propounded his central bank theory. He would have the 4,000 or more banks, with their billion dollar capital, confederate, forming a central bank of \$50,000,000 capital, with the right to establish branches. This central bank would then become the depository of all United States funds. When this system was once established he would do away entirely with the Independent or Sub-Treasury system which has existed since 1846. In fact, the question is rapidly reducing itself to this: shall the United States or shall private corporations control the issue of the paper money of the nation, and handle its revenue?

RAILROAD BUILDING AND CONSOLIDATION.—The years 1900 and 1901 have been among the most prosperous of any in the history of the railroads of the country. They have added nearly 10,000 miles of road in this period, having on July 1, 1900, 193,345 miles, and a total trackage (including double tracks and sidings) of 258,000 miles. In June, 1900, the railroads employed 1,017,652 men, and had gross receipts from passengers and freight of \$1,487,000,000; after deducting running expenses they had \$557,000,000 left with which to pay interest, taxes, and dividends. These two years have been marked by very rapid and extensive consolidations by either purchase or the formation of new corporations. Six companies, on January 1, 1901, controlled 98,015 miles of road. These six companies were dominated by the Vanderbilt interest with 19,455 miles of road; the Pennsylvania interest with 13,772 miles; the Moran roads with 11,735 miles; the Morgan-Hill interests with 20,458 miles; the Harriman Syndicate with 18,800 miles; and the Goulds with 13,795 miles. In all when thirteen other roads joined these six interests, 140,831 miles, or 74.40 per cent of all the roads in the country were included.

Rates for passenger service, for the year ending June 30, 1900, were just a trifle higher than during the preceding year, averaging just above two cents per mile; freight rates also were slightly higher averaging 0.729 cents per ton per mile, as against 0.724 the year before. Railroad stocks have advanced very rapidly during the last few years, and are now at nearly twice the price they were bringing five years ago. During the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific its stock sold for a part of one day at \$1,000 for a share whose face value was only \$100.

The testimony gathered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission proves that discriminations in rates in regard to both persons and places still continue; and testimony just taken (November, 1901) shows that through rates on wheat intended for exportation are much lower than advertised, thus violating the law. This commission

is very urgent in its demands that congress shall give it more power in order that it may control such actions. Since December 1, 1901, the Northern Securities Company has been organized in New Jersey with a capital of \$400,000,000 for the purpose, it is supposed, of combining the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington roads into one great whole. Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, claims such a consolidation is contrary to public welfare and law and has invited the aid of State and United States law in an attempt to defeat the plan, having brought suit in the United States Supreme Court, as well as in the State court, to test the issues involved.

TRUSTS AND CORPORATIONS.—The question of trusts had begun to attract attention before January 1, 1900, but the great interest in the subject has been aroused by the events that have taken place since that date. "Trusts," as the word is now used, are only gigantic corporations. They may be organized under the laws of any of the States, but can secure the best terms in New Jersey, consequently that state has become the home of nearly all the great combinations formed during the last two years. Many great companies with large capitals were organized during the year 1899, and early in 1900, but the era in which the most record-breaking corporations were chartered began in the fall of 1900, and has continued with little diminution. The United States Steel Company, with a capital of about \$1,100,000,000, chartered February 25, 1901, leads all organizations in size. The Anthracite Coal Company, the various railroad combinations, the Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Company, the Biscuit Trust, the Cotton Seed Oil Trust, comprise a very incomplete list of the great companies of this class, each so extensive that it practically has a monopoly of the trade or manufacture concerned. The total capitalization of the companies organized during the last two years amounts to several billion dollars, and plans are under way that will vastly increase this amount. Recent figures give the "industrials" as capitalized at \$6,500,000,000.

Various views are held in regard to these great companies. One class of men, perhaps confined to those interested, consider the trust a public good, and believe they ought to be allowed to develop without restraint, claiming the tendency is not dangerous and that the result will be cheaper production, lower prices, better wages, and more stability. Another, and very large section of the people accept the trust as a permanent institution, but insist that it ought to be controlled by law. Men of this group ask that the affairs of these giant organizations be made public; that their annual reports, stating assets and debts, profits and losses, and rates of profit be published. Pres. Roosevelt in his recent message seems to commit himself to this theory. It is also urged that the inter-state commerce commission be given greater power over railroads in order that it may prevent the destruction of competition and business rivalry. Still others would find a remedy in a lower tariff on trust-made articles, in order to increase competition and thus lessen the danger of excessive prices and unjust charges. A third section of the American people, believing these trusts to be a menace to liberty and public welfare, are not for regulation, but for destruction. They hold that when competition is destroyed, human nature constituted as it is, will be unable to resist the inducement to raise prices, lower wages, ignore the public welfare, buy legislators and destroy civic virtue; hence the only remedy is to destroy them altogether. The profits of some of these corporations seem to some to justify this view. The Standard Oil Company, capitalized at \$110,000,000, is worth on the market about

\$800,000,000, and the last year declared dividends to the amount of \$47,800,000; and for the four preceding years its dividends had averaged over \$32,000,000 per year. Various plans have been suggested to secure greater control over corporations. March 15, 1900, an amendment to the constitution was introduced in the House. Its intent was to give congress power to regulate and repress monopolies, and to charter and dissolve combinations. As its terms were not satisfactory to two-thirds of the members, it failed. Both of the great political parties, in their platforms of 1900, pronounced against combinations in restraint of trade, the Democrats taking the more radical stand. To the minds of many people public ownership of the railroads, and perhaps even of other natural monopolies, begins to present itself as the true and only solution of this great question.

PROSPERITY.—Periods of depression, prosperity, and speculation seem to follow each other at rather regular intervals. A severe depression extending all over the civilized world began in Australia and Argentine Confederation in 1890 and reached the United States in 1893. Recovery began in 1896 and by 1899 the nation had reached a very high plane of industrial activity, which still exists, as may be seen in the regular employment of nearly all who care to labor, in the rise of wages, and in the enormous increase of exports. The resulting vast balance of trade tends to bring our bonds home from Europe, to entice some of its gold and silver to our shores, and lastly to change the money centre of the world from London to New York. A further illustration of the rapid increase of wealth is found in the large bank accumulations, in the loans made at New York to foreign nations, in the rapidly falling rate of interest, in the speculation in industrial stocks, and in the ledger of the United States, which shows the revenue of the government in excess of expenditures and increasing from month to month.

INVASION OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS BY THE UNITED STATES.—The industrial development of the United States during the last two years has produced a marked commotion throughout the world. A few statistics will indicate the reason.

Total foreign trade	1900	\$2,244,193,543
“ “ “	1901 (est.)	2,400,000,000
“ exports	1900	1,394,479,214
“ “	1901 (est.)	1,500,000,000
Total exports of manufactured articles:		
United States	1860	\$40,000,000
“ “	1900	432,000,000
Great Britain	1860	613,000,000
“ “	1900	936,000,000

For many years European agriculturalists have felt the competition of the American farmer, and in England, France and Germany especially, much has been written in regard to the decay of their farms, and the remedy. Now the manufacturers also begin to fear that they are to be destroyed by the cheaper goods of the United States. Its people and workmen are so intelligent, its manufacturers so enterprising and ingenious in securing better machinery and cheaper methods, and its natural resources in iron, coal, lead, copper, and other raw materials so abundant, that it seems destined to lead the world in manufactures as well as in agriculture. Already the United States is selling locomotives in England, Russia and India; erecting iron bridges in Egypt, building war ships even in a few in-

stances for European nations. The export of manufactured goods has increased about \$100,000,000 worth each year during the last two years.

The effect of this sudden invasion of the foreign markets of the European nations, and even of their home markets, has carried dismay; and dire predictions of lower wages, hard times and revolutions have been made. Various remedies have been proposed, the most common being high tariff duties on our products seeking their markets. The formation of an European Union, somewhat like our own, has been suggested, but historic rivalries, differences in race, language and interests, will make this a difficult measure to realize. The future only can solve the problem.

Already the future effect of these conditions on our own country begins to attract attention. Some hold that we cannot continue to sell more than we buy indefinitely; hence they urge that it is for our interest to lower duties, even going to the extent of free trade, if necessary, that prosperity may continue in the whole world, for these men believe that the greatest prosperity will come to us with the corresponding highest prosperity among the nations that buy from us.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.—Labor, discontented with its share in the better times, strikes to force employers to grant better wages, or shorter hours, or some coveted privilege. Employers, dissatisfied with the demands of labor, use the lockout to bring their men to terms. Thus an industrial war has prevailed for much of the time during the last two years. Recognizing the evil results of such a condition, about the middle of December, 1901, representatives of labor and capital met at New York City, and attempted to formulate some plan by which the two interests might work in harmony in the future, or at least settle their disputes by peaceful rather than warlike methods. Provision was made for a committee of arbitration of eighteen men, six selected from corporation interests, six from among labor leaders, and six from disinterested citizens. The committee chosen includes in the 1st class, Messrs. Hanna, Schwab Rockefeller; in the second group, Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Shaffer; while ex-President Cleveland, Bishop Potter, and Archbishop Ireland, have been named for the third section. The committee organized with Senator Hanna as chairman, and Mr. Gompers as secretary.

As examples of the conditions this commission hopes to avoid in the future we may cite the following cases: A lockout by the employers of machinists and carpenters, at Chicago, February, 1900; later a strike by the mechanics; the "strike" and "lockout" stopped nearly all building in Chicago for many months; about 75,000 men were unemployed, and building to the value of \$100,000,000 remained incomplete. The matter was finally adjusted, February, 1901, when a day of eight hours with a Saturday half-holiday was agreed upon by men and employers. The strike of the street car men in St. Louis, May 8 to August, 1900; riots and bloodshed; for weeks scarcely a car moved. The anthracite coal miners strike; threatened in March, in effect September 17, when over 100,000 men quit work; eight days later the matter was compromised, the men gaining the right to buy of other than "truck" (mine-owners') stores. The southwestern telegraphers were "out," December 8, 1900, to January, 1901. Six thousand granite cutters quit work March 1, 1900, for an eight hour day. The teamsters and dock-workers of San Francisco struck, July 21, 1901, and for months business of many kinds was nearly at a standstill. A street car strike in Albany, May 6, 1901, resulted in riots, and

the militia was called out before the trouble was adjusted. The strike which caused the greatest sensation, however, was that of the steel workers in the shops of the United States Steel Company. Thousands of men were called out by President Shaffer of the Union, mainly to secure a recognition by the company of the right of its employees to join labor unions, although other causes of complaint were announced. The trouble was compromised September 14, 1901, but in the main to the disadvantage of the laborers. It is difficult to draw any general conclusions, as to results; on the whole, wages have been increased and hours shortened, but the other demands of the laboring men have generally been successfully resisted.

EXPOSITIONS—The Paris exposition, 1900, noted for its art and artistic display, was visited by many Americans. The Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, May 15—November 2, 1901, was celebrated for its color scheme, its electrical display and the lessons it taught the world in regard to the future of electricity. The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition began December 2, 1901, and has to do primarily with southern interests. Already congress has appropriated \$5,000,000 for the Exposition at St. Louis in 1903, to commemorate the purchase of the Louisiana territory. St. Louis, and the state of Missouri, have raised large sums also; hence the outlook for one of the greatest of the world's expositions is good.

OKLAHOMA.—The opening of the "Cherokee strip" to homestead in the summer of 1901 taught anew the lesson that free land in the United States is almost exhausted. Many applicants for each quarter section of land appeared. Choice by lot was finally resorted to, avoiding the rush and riot that would otherwise have prevailed. Towns of several thousands of people grew up in a month's time, and an uninhabited region became populous in a few weeks. The whole movement illustrates how different are the conditions of settlement now from those that prevailed a century or less ago.

OIL-WELLS.—The California oil discoveries, and the Beaumont, Texas, "oil-sputters" promise to revolutionize many interests, and to change the direction of industrial development of the southwest. Railroads are already using oil as a fuel instead of coal. Perhaps the whole fuel problem may be simplified, and dependence for refined oil on the Standard Oil company broken; although it is yet too soon to foresee the final outcome.



REFORM MOVEMENTS.

DIRECT PRIMARIES.—This system which seeks to give every voter an equal voice in selecting candidates for office, and to protect him in this right by law, antagonizes the old convention system. Its friends claim that it is more democratic, that it will lessen corruption and trading, and destroy the political machines which exist in so many places under the control of selfish and self-seeking bosses. In Wisconsin in 1900, the governor and legislature were elected pledged to this reform. The legislature, untrue to its pledge, but anxious to appear to satisfy public sentiment, passed an act of little

value, which Governor La Follette vetoed, appealing again to the people and the next legislature, who will doubtless sustain him. In Minnesota a law was first passed applying only to the city of Minneapolis. Its success led the legislature of 1900 to extend its principles to the whole state. Other states, as Nebraska, Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, etc., are moving in the same direction. Doubtless within a few years every state will control the nomination of candidates—more important even than the election—by law in such a manner that the whole people will not merely ratify the choice of the few, but will actually determine who shall hold office.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.—Closely akin to the above movement comes another—the demand for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. The corrupt use of money by men who sought to buy their way into the Senate, in Delaware, in Montana, in Pennsylvania, and perhaps in other states has intensified this demand. Several times in recent years it has happened that one or more states would have only a single Senator, and at the present moment Delaware has no senators because a deadlock exists in the legislature. Also if Senators were elected directly by the people, state legislatures might be chosen on purely state issues. In order to secure this change an amendment to the constitution must be made. The House has adopted the amendment, but the self-interest of senators causes them to refuse their assent, thus blocking all action to secure this reform.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.—Three questions are prominent and have been much discussed, especially during the last two years: (1) Shall cities govern themselves, or shall they be governed largely by state legislatures; (2) Shall cities own and control their waterworks, lighting plants, etc., and (3) shall they be governed honestly? The last must be settled first; for upon its answer hinges the decision in the other questions. Great gains have been made in the last two years in nearly every city. The election, November, 1901, of Mr. Seth Low as mayor of Greater New York marks an epoch. It means honesty and efficiency; it means that New York will be governed for the good of all, not for the interest of the few. Reform barely failed in Philadelphia, and succeeded in Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus, O., where reform mayors were elected. In these cities the election turned on the question of city ownership of water, gas and electrical plants, lower fares on street cars, and city government for the good of all its people.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.—Three important movements pertaining to the liquor traffic have been much discussed during the last year or two. Mrs. Carrie Nation, claiming that she had done everything possible to prevent the illegal sale of liquor, led a crusade of physical force against the saloon, hoping in that way to arouse public sentiment to the enforcement of the law. Arrested for the destruction of property, she was freed only to renew her attack. Rearrested, she wrote from her prison and continued the agitation. People differ greatly in opinion regarding the effect of her course.

The apparent success in South Carolina of the dispensary system—the State itself selling by its officers all the liquor disposed of legally in the state, same not to be drunk on the premises—has caused a widespread discussion of the system, and its adoption by the people of South Dakota; although, as no appropriation was made to put the law into operation, nothing so far has been done in that State. The

Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its friends have also secured the passage of a law by congress abolishing the "canteen" (a place where liquors, refreshments and reading matter were kept) from all army "posts." Much discussion in regard to the workings of the law has taken place. Some condemn the law, claiming that drunkenness has increased in the army; others deny this statement. The discussion continues with both army officers and civilians divided in regard to the wisdom of the policy.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.—In various ways in recent years attempts have been made to widen the field of education. Public libraries have been established in towns and cities. Colleges and universities have planned "extension courses," where lectures were given in town and village when asked for. The most recent and perhaps the most effective agency in carrying education to the people's door has been found in the traveling library. Books are arranged in sets of 25 to 50 volumes and sent to any place that will make provision for their care, to be kept a few weeks, then replaced by a new set. Laws for such libraries now exist in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Nebraska legislature of 1901 passed a law establishing traveling libraries, and appropriating money to make a start. Miss Edna Bullock has been appointed librarian, and may be reached at Lincoln.

ENDOWMENTS FOR LIBRARIES AND UNIVERSITIES.—Probably never in the history of the world have as large sums been given by private individuals to found and aid educational interests as during the last two years. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given many millions of dollars to erect library buildings—the largest amount, \$5,200,000, going to New York City to construct branch library buildings, scattered through various sections of the city. Besides his gift of \$10,000,000 to Scotch universities, Mr. Carnegie has endowed a Polytechnic School at Pittsburg, and has just offered \$10,000,000 to establish a graduate school or National University at Washington. Mrs. Stanford has increased the endowment of Stanford University to some \$30,000,000, and Mr. Rockefeller has increased his gifts to Chicago University by several millions. Estimates have been made that over \$100,000,000 were given to education during 1901, and perhaps half as much during the preceding year. The effect of these gifts remains uncertain; if it results in establishing schools where free thought is hindered in the least, or if it causes the people to relax their own endeavors (even sacrifices, if necessary) and to rely on rich men to support higher education, the outcome may be harmful, rather than helpful.

FREEDOM OF TEACHING.—The question of the right of teachers to express freely their views on controverted topics has secured thorough discussion, during the last two years. The issue was precipitated at Stanford university, where several of its most distinguished professors resigned because they felt that the right of freedom of teaching was at stake in the enforced resignation of Professor

Ross. While public sentiment was somewhat divided in regard to the merits in this particular case, it seems that the great majority of educated men everywhere felt that true education would be destroyed if teachers were forced to suppress their opinions, or to warp their conception of the truth in order to retain their places. The unselfish attitude of Professor Howard and those who acted with him has certainly made the future freedom of teaching much more secure.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—Washington suggested, Jefferson advocated, and J. Q. Adams revived, the idea of a National University to be located at the Capital. Discussed for over a century, its realization may now be at hand. Yet even now there is much difference of opinion in regard to its nature. Some would make it only a larger and more richly endowed state university; others propose a school for graduates of State Universities and the various colleges; while still others would establish a school for research only. A committee of the National Teachers' Association reported against the first plan; the other two ideas are still open to discussion. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$10,000,000 to endow a National University will probably precipitate further discussion, and cause action along some line.

PRESIDENT GILMAN.—The retirement of Mr. Gilman, February 22, 1901, from the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, after 25 years of service, calls to mind that graduate study in this country reaches back little beyond 1876, when Johns Hopkins began its great work. President Gilman has now been placed at the head of the movement to found a National University, so perhaps his great organizing power may yet begin a greater work than the one he has just passed on to his successor, Dr. Remsen.



RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK.

CHURCH MOVEMENTS.—The religious world also seems to have felt the quickening effects of the new century, and to have marked out for itself vast changes in the near future. In the Methodist church the rules which govern the length of pastoral service, and determine the right of women to vote in conference and assembly have been discussed and amended. The Presbyterian church, June 3, 1901, appointed a committee to draft a revised confession of faith to be submitted to the assembly in 1902 for consideration. Meanwhile the Episcopal church discussed the question of its attitude toward the remarriage of divorced persons. All the religious bodies were deeply wrought up over foreign missions, especially those in China, so rudely disturbed by the Boxer uprising. A number of heresy trials have also taken place, the most noteworthy being those of Rev. Mr. McGiffert and Professor Mivart. In general the cause of this apparent unrest finds its basis in the so-called higher criticism—an attempt to apply the ordinary rules of historical criticism to the Bible.

MORAL UNREST.—This spirit of unrest has also manifested itself in many forms throughout the country. Hazing at West Point became so disgusting that an investigation was held, and strong

measures taken to bring it to a speedy end. Mob violence has appeared in all sections of the country, but especially in the south where burnings and lynchings of negroes have not been uncommon. A reaction seems to have begun, accompanied by a feeling that law must be permitted to take its regular course. Perhaps even the same rather lawless temper may account for the election of the confessed believer in polygamy, Mr. Roberts, of Utah, and the use of bribery in senatorial elections. Yet it should be noted on the other hand that Mr. Roberts was refused his seat, Mr. Clark was unseated by the Senate, and Mr. Addicks, of Delaware, failed in his attempt to buy his way into the Senate.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES.

SEEKING THE NORTH POLE.—Two American expeditions, one under the command of Mr. Peary, the other under the direction of Mr. Baldwin—the money furnished by Mr. Ziegler—have spent the last two years in the land of the midnight sun, seeking an opportunity to penetrate to the North Pole. In the summer of 1901, Mr. Peary succeeded in exploring the northern coast of Greenland, while Mr. Baldwin established his camps and made preparations for a dash to the North at the first favorable moment. Both are experienced in polar expeditions, and well equipped for their work. Each hopes that the summer of 1902 may reward him for his sacrifices by a sight of the North Pole. Questions of electrical phenomena, as well as of geography are to be solved by these explorations.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.—The greatest discoveries have been made in the field of electricity, and among the most noted may be named printing without ink—a discovery possibly destined to greatly modify that industry. We must also keep in mind the wireless telegraphy of Marconi, by which he has been able to signal across the Atlantic ocean. Multiplex telegraphy and the sending of pictures by telegraph indicate the new fields into which the electrician is moving. Long distance telephoning has been made a commercial success, and Edison's storage battery system may in time result in replacing steam with electricity on our railroads. Color photography also should be mentioned.

SCIENCE AND DISEASE.—The relation of certain species of mosquito to malaria and yellow fever has been established. Protection from its sting or bite, which may be secured by means of netting, or destruction of its larvae (young), which may be accomplished by pouring crude petroleum over swamps and other of its breeding places, enables men to live in regions hitherto considered almost uninhabitable. Great advancement has been made in our knowledge of consumption, and a great tuberculosis conference was held in Berlin in the summer of 1901. Sunlight, pure air and electricity are held to be destructive to its germs. Its communicability seems also to be established, hence isolation hospitals are needed to keep it from spreading. Just as this is written a claim comes from the University of Michigan that a remedy against typhoid fever has been discovered.

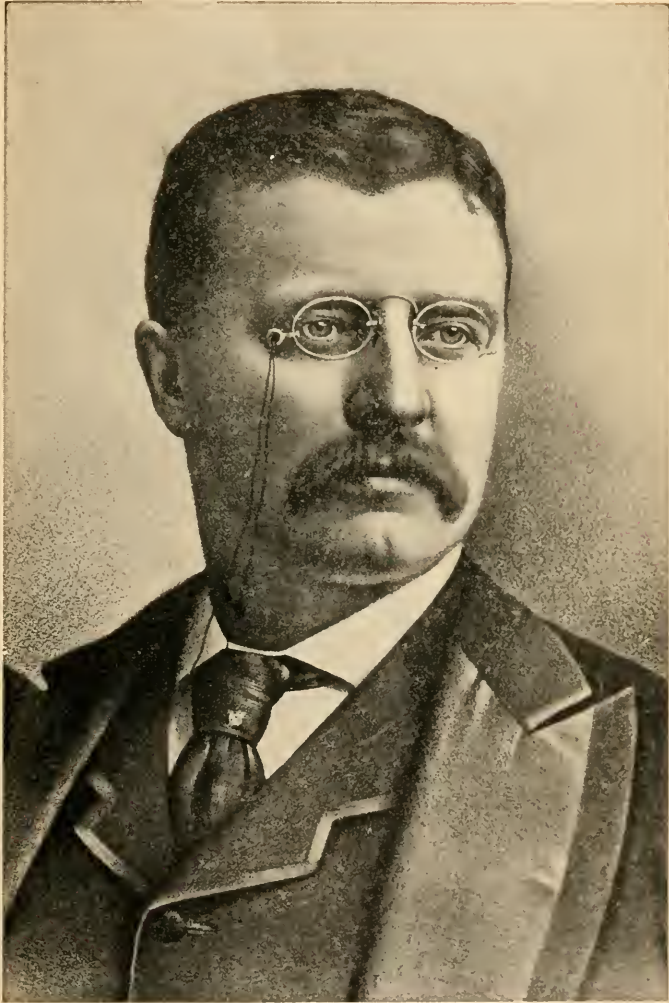
The new century is thus ushered in with the hope that some of the worst diseases may be, if not eliminated, at least greatly mitigated in their extent and severity.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE ARMY.—December 3, 1900, a bill for reorganizing the army was introduced, and after a long and exciting debate became a law February 2, 1901. During the debate many amendments, relating to size of army, and its use in the Philippines, were introduced, but defeated. The bill as passed provides for a regular army of 58,000, subject to increase to 100,000 men, at the pleasure of the president. Two amendments of importance were adopted—the first prohibiting the “canteen;” and the second stating the terms the Cuban constitutional convention must adopt before the troops of the United States would be withdrawn.

THE NAVY.—At the beginning of 1900 the United States had six battleships and two armored cruisers in commission. Since then several additional vessels have been launched, the Illinois, the Missouri and the Wisconsin. The average displacement of the first eight:—the Kearsage, the Kentucky, the Indiana, the Iowa, the Massachusetts, the Oregon, the New York and the Brooklyn—is 10,000 tons. The six now under way or completed—the Alabama, the Maine, the Illinois, the Missouri, the Ohio and the Wisconsin—average 12,000 tons. The eleven contracted for as early as 1900—the Pennsylvania, the New Jersey, the Georgia, the Virginia, the Rhode Island, the West Virginia, the Nebraska, the California, the Maryland, the Colorado, and the South Dakota—will average 14,000 tons, while contracts were let in 1901 for five more that will average 15,000 tons. These thirty great iron monsters—costing from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each—will form the chief strength of the American navy. In addition to these vessels, one monitor was launched, November 10, 1900, and three more are under construction. Secretary Long in his report of December 1901, recommends that congress appropriate \$100,000,000 more for the completion of our navy. It is urged against his suggestion that this means a tax of six dollars for each family in the United States—an amount that is both unwise and unnecessary. Secretary Long states in favor of his recommendation that our increasing importance as a nation justifies the expenditure, and he also claims that it may save in war, or in preventing war, vastly more than it costs. He insists that our flag floating in every country and on every sea will increase our trade enough to justify the expense.

THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.—Mr. McClay, one of the historians of the American navy, in his third volume, which treated of the Spanish-American war, charged Admiral Schley with cowardice and insubordination. After some little discussion, Admiral Schley asked that a court of inquiry be summoned to decide in regard to his guilt or innocence. Secretary Long granted the request July 24, 1901, and on September 12, the court began its sessions. For many weeks the court was engaged in taking the testimony of officers and



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



engineers of the Santiago fleet. November 7, the closing arguments were made. After some weeks spent in reviewing the evidence, the court handed down its decision, December 13, 1901, divided in opinion. Admirals Benham and Ramsey found Admiral Schley guilty of all the charges except cowardice, while Admiral Dewey dissented in part, praising Admiral Schley in general, giving him the credit of winning the great victory at Santiago. The Secretary of the Navy approved the findings of the majority of the court, held that Admiral Dewey's finding in regard to who was in command at the battle of Santiago was not before the court, dismissed Mr. McClay from his position in the naval service, and announced the whole matter closed. The people are yet discussing it.

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER.—During the summer of 1901, Mr. Alger published a history of his administration of the war department, defending his management and replying to the charges of loose methods, "spoiled meat," and inefficiency. The work adds much new material for a study of the Spanish-American war.

NECROLOGY.

JOHN SHERMAN, one of America's greatest financiers, ranking with Hamilton and Gallatin, died at Washington, October 22, 1900. Born in Ohio, in 1823, he entered into politics soon after reaching his majority, and passed the greater portion of his life in the public service. Elected to Congress in 1854, he soon became one of its most noted members, was a prominent candidate for speaker in 1859, and would have been chosen two years later, had not the choice of Chase as Secretary of the Treasury left a vacancy in the senate to which he was advanced. In 1877 he became Secretary of the Treasury under President Hayes, and through his efforts specie payments were resumed two years later. Again he returned to the senate, which position he resigned to enter President McKinley's cabinet as Secretary of State. His health failing he resigned a year later, 1898, to spend the rest of his days in dignified retirement, respected as one of America's greatest and most honest statesmen.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.—Ex-President Harrison was one of the few men who grew in public estimation after leaving the presidential chair. At the time of his death, his hold on the public was greater than at any previous moment in his career, although he was not in full harmony with the tendency of the times. As a lawyer, statesman and orator he took a high rank. Although not a popular man in the usual meaning of the word, as he was almost cold in manner, he held the most important offices within the gift of the people—those of senator and president. Born in 1833, graduating at nineteen, he early entered upon the practice of the law which he laid aside to enter the army during the civil war, and, with reluctance, to serve as senator and president even. Resuming his law practice in 1893, at the close of his presidential term, he won honor as well as wealth in its pursuit. Defending Venezuela in its boundary dispute with Great

Britain, he was at the height of his fame when he died, March 13, 1901, at his Indianapolis home, at the age of 67.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.—No event in recent American history has caused such universal sorrow as the death of President McKinley, September 14, 1901. A man who had few or no personal enemies, and who was respected by his political opponents for his high character, pure morals, noble manhood, gentle and humane spirit, it seemed beyond belief that any one could be found base enough to take his life. Yet at the moment he was extending a friendly greeting to the American citizens who gathered to welcome him to Buffalo, an anarchist, whose name no one cares to remember, aimed not only at his, but at the nation's heart as well. The sorrow of the American people over his death, was only equalled by their horror at the deed. All stood appalled. In a land of freedom, self-government, and majority rule, there seemed no place for such an attack upon the "plain man's" friend, and the people's legal representative. Perhaps Mr. McKinley had at the moment of his death fewer enemies, and more devoted friends "than any other man who has ever been in American public life." As a young man in Ohio, his personality began to show that general good nature, and thoughtfulness for others that marked so pre-eminently the closing days of his life. He entered the army a youth of eighteen, and at the age of twenty-one held a captain's commission. He was elected to Congress, term after term, from a district that had a normal democratic majority. Twice governor of the great state of Ohio, he then acquired the experience which helped to fit him for the duties of the presidency, to which he was twice chosen by large majorities. As a statesman he was cautious, conservative, and inclined to accept rather than lead public opinion. A strong protectionist, he yet advocated reciprocity, and advised widening the markets for our goods. "His management of our foreign relations had been so tactful and conservative as to inspire confidence throughout the world in the peaceful intentions and amicable spirit of the United States, and he had lived to see our relations with all sovereign nations, great and small, more entirely harmonious than they had ever been at any time in the history of the American government." But after all his devotion to his wife, his patience and thoughtful care for those around him, his simplicity and kindly forgiving spirit, mark the elements in his career that will be most important, and longest remembered by the American nation. The last words, taken down at his bedside, breathe the spirit of the man. He said: "Good-bye all; good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done."



COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

ALASKA.—In Alaska great excitement has prevailed over the development of the gold discoveries of 1897-99 at Nome. Thousands of people are now living in comfortable homes when only a few months ago nothing was visible but a frozen, ice-bound waste. What threatened for a time to become a rather serious conflict of jurisdiction between Canada and the United States was at least temporarily settled by an agreement, late in 1899, upon a provisional boundary line. But no adequate government has yet been established in Alaska by the

United States, and it is consequently a scene of much confusion and disorder.

GUAM.—As one of the results of the Spanish-American war the United States came into possession of the island of Guam, situated in the far Pacific, with an area of about 150 square miles, and a population of about 9,000 persons. The people accepted American rule in a friendly spirit, and government began under favorable conditions. A system of public instruction was provided for in January, 1900, and a requirement made that every adult citizen learn to write his or her name by July 1, 1900. Slavery, existing in the island at the time of its acquisition, was abolished February 22, 1900, by the first governor, Captain Leary.

SAMOA.—The Samoan islands, situated about half way between Hawaii and Australia, had for several years been under the joint control of Germany, England and the United States. This arrangement caused much international friction, which was ended by a treaty, signed December 2, 1899, and ratified January 16, 1900, providing for the division of the group between Germany and the United States, England withdrawing entirely from the islands. By this arrangement the United States acquires the island of Tutuila, with the harbor of Pago Pago, the best in the southern section of the Pacific ocean. The area of Tutuila is about 54 square miles, and its population approximately 4,000. Its harbor is large, land-locked, and situated in the main course of trade, and will be one of great advantage as a naval and coaling station.

HAWAII.—The American flag was raised over Hawaii August 12, 1898, but at the time our study begins no provision had yet been made for its permanent government. February 16, 1900, a bill was introduced into the House providing for its government, and three days later Senator Cullom, of Illinois, introduced a similar bill in the Senate. The general purpose of both bills was to make Hawaii at once an organized territory, similar to New Mexico or Arizona, with powers of local self-government, and the privilege of sending a delegate to Congress; the rights of citizenship and trade to be the same as those existing between the older states and territories. April 6, the House passed a substitute bill, prohibiting the immigration of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States, which was accepted by the Senate after a conference with the House, and signed by the president, April 30. Sanford B. Dole, former president of Hawaii, was made its first governor. Parties were soon formed, adopting the names already in use in the United States. In the first election the democrats were victorious, their candidate for delegate to Congress, Robert Wilcox, securing a majority of 316, and the territorial legislature falling under their control. The legislature, on meeting, quarreled with the governor, who adjourned it in anger. The reason assigned for the ill-feeling, and for the democratic supremacy, was the corruption connected with the payment of losses incurred from the burning of the Chinese quarter of Honolulu in the work of eradicating the bubonic plague.

THE PHILIPPINES.—During the entire year 1900 the war in the Philippines continued, with the American troops gradually capturing the Filipino strongholds, thus forcing the natives into a guerilla warfare. By the summer of 1901 the insurrection was confined to small bands in rather isolated regions, and provision began to be made for replacing military with civil government. The Taft commission report, submitted to congress January 25, 1901, announced

that in many provinces civil government had been inaugurated, or conditions were favorable for so doing. June 21, 1901, civil government was instituted in the Philippines, and Judge W. H. Taft appointed as the first governor. His inaugural oath was taken July 4, and proclamation was made that the military authority was to become subordinate to the civil, although the military governor was to retain authority in those districts where order had not been restored. Twenty-seven provinces were declared ready for civil government, while twenty-five others were to be left for a time under military control. June 15 a supreme court of seven members—four Americans and three Filipinos—was constituted. An attorney general, and other civil officers, including departments of Commerce and Police, Justice and Finance, and Public Instruction were appointed. The public school system was placed under the control of Mr. F. W. Atkinson, who was empowered to employ teachers from the states and to organize the school system. About 1,000 teachers have gone to the Philippines to enter on this educational crusade. It is the intention, so said, to have English introduced to such an extent that public business may be conducted in that language by 1906.

The United States supreme court decided in the "fourteen diamond ring cases," December 2, 1901, that after signing the treaty with Spain the territory therein acquired belonged to the United States, and could therefore be no longer subject to the tariff restrictions laid upon foreign countries; although it declared congress could by law fix such duties as it saw fit upon exports and imports between the United States and its dependencies. The House has sent to the Senate a bill imposing the Dingley duties on all imports from the Philippines; and though the question has been made more or less a party issue, the recommendation of the Taft government that the duties be reduced 50 per cent may cause a change in the present party policy before the bill is finally made a law. In the meantime trade has been increasing and prosperity seems to be returning to certain portions of the islands.

PORTO RICO.—The first Porto Rican question of importance in 1900 was the matter of revenue. The president's message had recommended free trade with Porto Rico; but Congress, after a long and bitter debate, concluded to lay 15 per cent of the Dingley tariff duty upon all goods passing between Porto Rico and the United States. This duty was to end, however, by July 1, 1902, or as much sooner as the people of Porto Rico provided some other means of raising a domestic revenue. As such provision was soon made, free trade between Porto Rico and the United States began July 25, 1901. The above act also provided for Porto Rico a form of government, consisting of a governor, appointed by the president for a term of four years; an executive council or cabinet of eleven members, appointed by the president and the senate, and constituting the upper house of the legislature; and a lower legislative house, elected by the people for a term of two years; all legislation to be subject to congressional annulment. This bill did not receive the full republican support, but became a law by a vote of 161-153 in the House and 40-31 in the Senate. A public school system has been organized; and industrial recovery from the destructive hurricane of August, 1899, and from the changes incident to war, may be easily noted. Mr. C. H. Allen, the first governor, resigned September 3, 1899, Mr. W. H. Hunt assuming the duties of the office in his place. The area of Porto Rico is 3,600 square miles, and it has a population of 953,243.

CUBA.—Affairs in Cuba have been, and still are, in rather an unsettled condition; yet measures looking to the organization of an independent republic are slowly taking shape. September 15, 1900, the Cuban people elected a constitutional convention, in which the Nationalists (Pro-American) had a majority. It organized November 5, and early in 1901, had formed a constitution very similar to our own. The principal question before the convention was the acceptance or rejection of the Platt amendment which required the Cuban convention to incorporate stated provisions giving the United States certain privileges in Cuba. At first the convention refused; but after a committee had visited Washington the demand was agreed to by a vote of 16 to 11, with 4 absent. The struggle for president was becoming exciting, when one of them—Masó— withdrew on the ground that all election officials were controlled by his opponent. Thomaso Palma was elected December 31, 1901, by a majority much increased—and yet a light vote—through the non-attendance at the polls of many of his opponents.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.—A treaty has been signed by which the Danish West India islands, including St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John and some islets, are transferred to the United States for \$4,500,000. But just at the moment of writing much dissatisfaction over the proposed transfer seems to have arisen in Denmark; and some opposition in the islands themselves. What the final outcome will be must remain for the new year to decide, although there has been some talk of submitting the question of sale to a vote of the islanders themselves. These islands, located just east of Porto Rico, contain only some 138 square miles, with a population of 32,786; but as they lie in the direct line of trade, and as one of the best harbors in the Caribbean sea is found on St. Thomas, they become of considerable importance in commerce.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.—Called at the suggestion of the Czar of Russia the Hague Peace Conference recommended to the nations the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal to which they might bring their disputes for settlement. February 5, 1900, the Senate unanimously approved the treaty which provides that the president shall appoint four distinguished citizens of the United States, who, when joined by representatives chosen by the other civilized nations of the world, shall constitute the arbitration tribunal. No cases, thus far have come before the tribunal for arbitration.

THE BOER WAR.—On the whole the sympathy of the American people has been with the Boers in their struggle with Great Britain. Although the long established policy of neutrality and non-intervention in foreign affairs has been adopted and followed by the government, there are many who would like to see the president offer his services to bring the war to an end. The large number of

deaths of children in the Boer concentration camps, during the last few months, has greatly intensified this feeling.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.—February 5, 1900, Secretary Hay and the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, signed an agreement by which those provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 which provided for the neutrality of any isthmian canal by the joint action of Great Britain and the United States, were abrogated. The senate, however, before ratifying, added three important amendments. The refusal of the British government to accept the amendments necessitated the renewal of negotiations which, finally, December 4, 1901, led to a new agreement entirely abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This action permits the United States to construct, own, and control the trans-isthmian canal, subject only to equal use by all nations. The sentiment of the country strongly favors the view that the United States itself—not private individuals—should own and construct the canal, and at present the Nicaragua route possesses the greater popular favor. A bill is now pending in congress which provides for its construction under the direction of the Secretary of War.

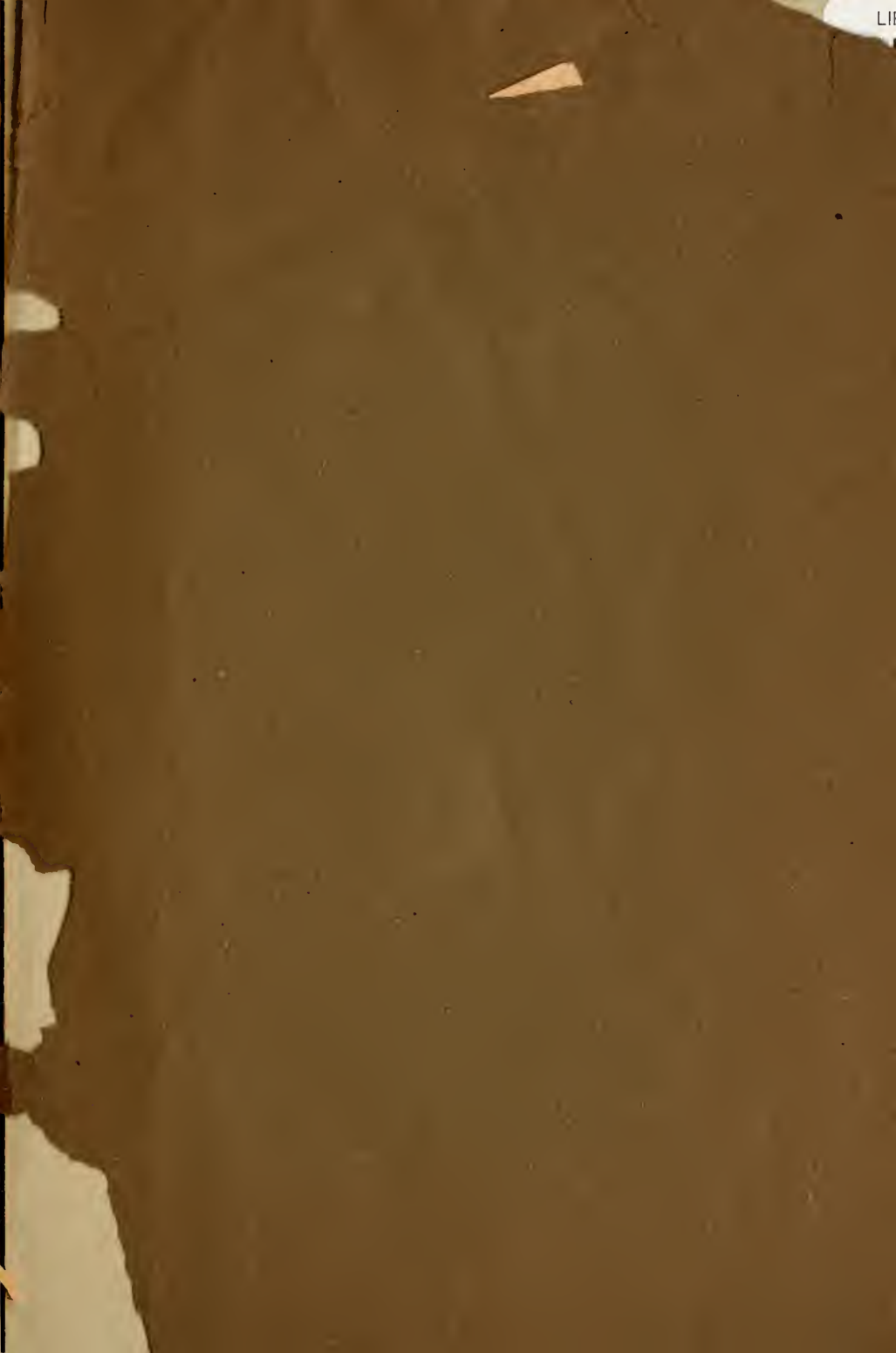
THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The United States has taken occasion on several occasions in recent years to renew its allegiance to the Monroe Doctrine, and President Roosevelt in his first message reasserted its binding force in strong terms. Its reaffirmation at this moment when we are entering more largely into the world's politics brings some sharp criticisms from other nations, including the charge that we are not consistent; that we demand that other nations shall keep hands off this continent while we assert the right to interfere elsewhere. Yet both England and Germany have just practically admitted that it affords a rule of conduct to which they will conform.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.—The Pan-American congress of 1889-90, held at Washington, under the guidance of Mr. Blaine failed to accomplish all that he hoped. The Congress, which met October 22, 1901, at the city of Mexico, assembles under favorable circumstances. It aims to unite the Americas more closely, to remove obstructions to commerce, and above all to advance the principle of arbitration. The danger of failure on the last topic lies in two differences of opinion: shall arbitration be compulsory or voluntary; shall it apply to existing or only to future disputes? The United States is ably represented, and plays no unimportant part in its deliberations.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.—The delay in the payment of losses sustained by American citizens during the Armenian outrages led to some ill-feeling, but after a hint that force might be employed, settlement was made. For some weeks now the country has been excited over the capture of Miss Stone, an American missionary, by Bulgarian brigands, who hold her for a ransom.

CHINA.—The last two years have been years of the most intense excitement in our relations with the Orient. The Boxer uprising cost the lives of many American missionaries. The United States united with the nations of Europe, and Japan in sending a joint army to Peking to relieve the besieged ambassadors who, for many weeks, during the summer of 1900, were in the greatest danger. After the capture of the city, and the suppression of the uprising, the United

States advocated moderate, rather than excessive, punishment of the leaders, and by its judicious course has gained greatly in Chinese esteem. When the question of the partition of the Empire was suggested, the United States opposed, and was largely instrumental in securing the "open door" policy (the same rates of duty for all nations in Chinese commerce). On the whole the course of the United States, in opposing excessive punishments, and an exorbitant indemnity—fixed at 450,000,000 taels—has produced a better feeling in China; whether the continued exclusion of Chinese laborers from our shores will counteract it only time can determine.



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